

IMSACON 2007 HELD AT MANIPAL, KARNATAKA



ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS PRESENTED AT IMSACON 2007 ON NOVEMBER 2ND-4TH 2007 AT MANIPAL, KARNATAKA

ENDOSCOPIC APPROACH TO BENIGN ORBITAL LESIONS

Dr. Deviprasad. D, Department of ENT, Kasturba Medical College, Manipal, India

Aims: To study the feasibility, prerequisites, advantages and disadvantages of endoscopic management of the benign orbital lesions. **Material & Method:** Retrospective study of 46 cases from Jan 2003 to Sep 2007 who underwent endoscopic orbital procedures including Endoscopic DCR in 39 cases, Orbital decompression in 3 case, Excision of tumor with orbital involvement in 2 cases, Optic nerve decompression in 1 case and Orbital abscess drainage in 1 case. Endoscopic procedures were done with assistance of bipolar cautery, KTP-532 laser as and when required. Regular follow up with endoscopic examination and cleaning of the operated area done. **Observation & Results:** In DCR -Symptom improvement in 93% cases. Recurrence was nil with laser while was seen in 10% with conventional DCR. Complication were minimal in form of granulation in 10% & synechiae in 5%. In other procedures, post op improvement in visual acuity, diplopia & proptosis was good (except in one case). Complication were nil. **Conclusion:** It is an excellent & innovative approach. Advantages- better visualization, decreased, morbidity & operative stress, acceptable cosmetic results, minimal post-op diplopia.

ENDOSCOPIC MANAGEMENT OF THE BENIGN SINO-NASAL TUMORS

Navneeta Gangwar, Asst. Professor, Dept. of ENT Kasturba Medical College, Manipal India
Objectives: To study the feasibility, prerequisites, advantages and disadvantages of endoscopic management of the benign sino-nasal tumors. **Methods:** Retrospective study of 42 cases from 1996 to 2007. Inclusion criteria- all consecutive cases of histologically proven benign tumors, clinical/endoscopic and radiological extent of the tumor confined to- nose, nasopharynx, paranasal sinuses, medial orbit and/or Pterygopalatine fossa. Exclusion criteria- all tumors with intracranial, infratemporal, orbital apex and/or parasellar region extension. Endoscopic excision of the tumors done with assistance of bipolar cautery, microdebrider or KTP-532 laser as and when required. Regular follow up with endoscopic examination and cleaning of the operated area done. **Observations & Results:** Blood loss was minimal (average 250 ml), complete removal of the tumor in the first stage was possible in 39 out of 42 cases. After revision surgery in 3 cases, all are disease free. **Advantages-** less morbidity, quick recovery, cosmetically acceptable, cost effective. **Disadvantages-** piece-meal removal of the tumors, require regular follow-up, may need revision/ planned multiple procedures. **Conclusion:** Endoscopic management of the benign sino-nasal tumors is a suitable alternative to external approach, as complete excision is possible with less morbidity and better cosmesis. But proper pre-operative planning, selection of cases and regular post-operative follow-up is necessary. Bipolar cautery, microdebrider and KTP-532 laser are useful tools.

KTP-532 LASER IN THE MANAGEMENT OF BENIGN CRICOPHARYNGEAL DISEASE.

*Dr Dechu Muddaiah, Prof Dr Deepak Ranjan Nayak, Dr Kailesh Pujary
Dept. of ENT Kasturba Medical College, Manipal India*

Disorders of the cricopharynx are a relatively common occurrence. Benign conditions like cricopharyngeal dysfunction due to neurological disorders, cricopharyngeal web and stricture and pharyngeal pouch present commonly with dysphagia. Myotomy via an external approach is commonly done for cricopharyngeal dysfunction. We have used laser under microendoscopic guidance for myotomy with good results. Similarly, we have used KTP-532 laser for cricopharyngeal webs, benign strictures and pharyngeal pouch. In this paper we will highlight the advantages of the use of laser in comparison to traditional techniques.

LASER ASSISTED POSTERIOR TRANSVERSE CORDOTOMY

Dr. Kailesh Pujary, Associate Professor, Dept. of ENT, Kasturba Medical College, Manipal
Tracheostomy is the commonest emergency treatment for bilateral vocal cord paralysis in the adducted position. Various procedures have been done to improve the airway like endoscopic lateralisation and arytenoidectomy which tend to compromise on voice and may lead to aspiration. With the advent of laser newer techniques have been developed other than laser arytenoidectomy. Laser posterior cordectomy was done with good results. Later the incorporation of medial arytenoidectomy had shown that airway improved without the problem of aspiration. We have done KTP laser assisted posterior cordotomy in 25 patients from 1999-2007. Other than bilateral abductor palsy we have also used this technique along with laryngotracheoplasty for laryngotracheal stenosis and in persistent laryngeal oedema following radiation. In this video, the technique is described.

LEIOMYOMA OF NOSE-OUR EXPERIENCE

*Dr Amit Sharma, Prof Hazarika, Dr Kailesh P, Dr Rohit Singh
Dept. of ENT Kasturba Medical College, Manipal India*

Leiomyomas are rare tumors of nasal cavity and paranasal sinuses. Only 23 cases have been reported so far in literature. In our opd we had a case 32 years old male with complaint of right sided nasal block and epistaxis since 2 years. On examining there was a pink lobular vascular mass seen between septum and right middle turbinate. Endoscopic bipolar cautery and excision was done. Biopsy later revealed it to be leiomyoma. I am presenting this case report to you because of it being unique and rare.